

Weikel & Haggity

This firm has formed a partnership in the plastering business. Mr. Haggity is a practical mechanic and will attend to that part of the business. Mr. Weikel makes all estimates and will be pleased at any time to figure with any Paducah people wanting this character of work.

BOTH PHONES 490



The Best Carriage Service in Paducah

You get handsome, well appointed carriages when I serve you. We give prompt personal attention at all times.

HARRY ANDERSON, PHONE 915

Paducah Chautauqua to Commence Next Thursday at Wallace Park

Following is the complete program of the Chautauqua, which opens Thursday:

Thursday, June 13.
8:00 Lecture, Temperance address—Mrs. Laura G. Fiken, Chicago.
Friday, June 14.
10:30 Lecture—Mrs. Fiken.
2:30 Lecture, "Hypnotism and Suggestion"—Dr. Stanley L. Krebs.
8:00 Stereopticon lecture, "Yellowstone Park," with many beautiful colored slides—Dr. Jas. S. Kirtley.

Saturday, June 15.
10:00 Organization of Boys' and Girls' club, by Miss Ruth Hemenway.
2:30 Popular lecture, "In the Barefoot Kingdom"—Dr. Jas. S. Kirtley.

8:00 Lecture, "Bouncing the Blues," fun, fact, philosophy, music and mirth—Dr. Stanley L. Krebs.
Sunday, June 16.
2:30 Sermon—Dr. Jas. S. Kirtley.
3:30 Reading, Wilson Barrett's "Sign of the Cross"—Miss Ruth Hemenway.

7:30 Chautauqua Vespers.
8:00 Address, "Three Gods or One"—Dr. Stanley L. Krebs.
Monday, June 17.
9:00 Boys' and Girls' club—Miss Hemenway.

10:30 Nature Study—Mr. James Speed.
1:30 Walk Afield, led by Mr. James Speed.

2:30 Lecture, "The Power of an Idea"—Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati.
3:00 Concert—Chautauqua Concert company—Misses Hemenway, Metker and Carroll.
7:00 Entertainment—Gibeon Garl, caricaturist.

8:00 Lecture, "The Psychology of Salesmanship and Business"—Dr. Stanley L. Krebs.
Tuesday, June 18.
9:00 Boys' and Girls' club—Miss Hemenway.

10:30 Nature Study—Mr. James Speed.
1:30 Walk Afield, led by Mr. James Speed.

2:30 Lecture, "A Life Worth Living"—Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow.

ing—Rev. Herbert Bigelow.
4:00 Concert—Chautauqua Concert company.

7:30 Concert—Chautauqua Concert company.

8:00 Entertainment. Impersonation in costume—Mr. Gibeon Garl.
Wednesday, June 19.
9:00 Boys' and Girls' club—Miss Hemenway.

10:30 Nature Study—Mr. James Speed.
1:30 Walk Afield—Mr. James Speed.

2:30 Popular lecture, "Take the Sunny Side"—Mr. Lou J. Beauchamp.
4:00 Concert—Chautauqua Concert company.

7:30 Concert—Chautauqua Concert company.

8:00 Stereopticon lecture, "The Haunt of the Great Blue Heron," with many beautiful colored slides—Mr. James Speed.

7:30 Concert—Chautauqua Concert company.

8:00 Lecture, "Religions of India"—Mr. V. E. Baksh.
Thursday, June 20.
10:30 Nature Study—Mr. James Speed.

1:30 Concert—Wesleyan male quartet.
8:00 Lecture—Mr. Lou J. Beauchamp.

Friday, June 21.
8:30 Boys' and Girls' club—Miss Hemenway.

10:00 Lecture on India—Mr. V. E. Baksh, a native of India.
11:00 Nature Study—Mr. James Speed.

1:30 Walk Afield—Mr. James Speed.
2:30 Wesleyan male quartet.

3:00 Address—Hon. E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee.
4:30 Concert—Chautauqua Concert company.

7:30 Concert—Chautauqua Concert company.
8:00 Gov. Beckham and Senator Carmack.

Saturday, June 22.
9:00 Boys' and Girls' club—Miss Hemenway.

10:30 Nature Study—Mr. James Speed.
1:30 Walk Afield, led by Mr. James Speed.

2:30 Lecture, "A Life Worth Living"—Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow.

A WOMAN'S BACK.

The Aches and Pains Will Disappear if the Advice of This Paducah Citizen is Followed.

A woman's back has many aches and pains. Most times 'tis the kidneys' fault. Baogache is really kidney ache. That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure it.

Many Paducah women know this. Read what one has to say about it. Mrs. R. E. Whitner, of 320 South Sixth street, Paducah, Ky., says: "For years I have been a sufferer from backache and kidney trouble. At times my back has been so lame that I was unable to get around my house on account of the severe pain across the small of my back and left side. I doctored but received very little benefit until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills which I procured at DuBois, Son & Co.'s drug store. I took them as directed and the results have been very satisfactory. I certainly believe that I would have been at least confined to my bed at this time had it not been for Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

10:00 Nature Study—Mr. James Speed.
1:30 Walk Afield—Mr. James Speed.

2:30 Lecture on India—Mr. V. E. Baksh.
4:00 Entertainment—Boys and Girls club.

7:30 Concert—Chautauqua Concert company.

8:00 Stereopticon lecture, "A Picture Peep at Europe"—Mr. Jas. H. Shaw.

Sunday, June 23.
2:30 Lecture, "The Parliament of Man"—Rabbi W. H. Fineschreiber, of Davenport.

4:00 Sacred concert—Chautauqua Concert company.
7:00 Chautauqua Vespers.

The Magic No. 8.
Number three is a wonderful mascot for Geo. H. Parris, of Cedar Grove, Me., according to a letter which reads: "After suffering much with liver and kidney trouble, and becoming greatly discouraged by the failure to find relief, I tried Electric Bitters, and as a result I am a well man today. The first bottle relieved and three bottles completed the cure." Guaranteed best remedy for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by all druggists 50c.

NEEDED ANOTHER MAN.
The exceedingly Democratic son of a leading dry goods merchant on Broadway was recently playing ball all by himself in the yard of his home. A small colored boy who happened along was cordially invited to play with him. Soon a rather "tattered and torn" white urchin stopped to look on, and was asked to make a third and eagerly accepted. Circuit Judge William Reed came by about this time and was fraternally accosted by the small host who is no respecter of persons. "Hello, Judge Reed, we need another man, can't you come in and take a hand?" All the boy in the big judge was aroused at once and he at once made the needed fourth in the great American game.

DON'T!
Don't let your child suffer with that cough when you can cure it with Ballard's Horehound Syrup, a sure cure for Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup and Pulmonary Diseases. Buy a bottle and try it. B. B. Laughter, Byhalia, Miss., writes: "I have two children who had croup. I tried many different remedies, but I must say your Horehound Syrup is the best Croup and Cough medicine I ever used."

Sold by all druggists.
It is comforting to know that the contentions of the sects have no effect on real religion.

For several years we have been doing everything in our power to prevent fraud upon the public land. What can be done under the present laws is now being done through the joint action of the interior department and the department of justice. But fully to accomplish the prevention of fraud there is need of further legislation and especially of a sufficient appropriation to permit the department of the interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership.

Our Waterways.
The inability of the railroads of the United States to meet the demands upon them has drawn public attention forcibly to the use of our waterways for transportation. But it is obvious that this is only one of their many uses, and that a planned and orderly development is impossible except by taking into account all the services they are capable of rendering. It was upon this ground that the inland waterways commission was recently appointed. Their duty is to propose a comprehensive plan for the improvement and utilization of those great waterways which are the great potential highways of the country. Their duty is also to bring together the points of view of all users of streams, and to submit a general plan for the development and conservation of the vast natural resources of the waterways of the United States.

Clearly it is impossible for the waterways commission to accomplish its great task without considering the relations of streams to the conservation and use of all other natural resources, and I have asked that it do so. Here, then, for the first time, the

orderly development and planned conservative use of all our natural resources is presented as a single problem.

One by one the individual tasks in this great problem have already been undertaken. One by one in practical fashion the methods of dealing with them were worked out. National irrigation has proved itself a success by its actual working. Again, actual experience has shown that the national forests will fulfill the larger purpose for which they were created. All who have thoughtfully studied the subject have come to see that the solution of the public lands question lies with the home maker, with the settler who lives on his land, and that government control of the mineral fuels and the public grazing lands is necessary and inevitable. Each of these conclusions represented a movement of vast importance which would confer large benefits upon the nation, but which stood by itself. They are connected together into one great fundamental problem—the conservation of the conservation of all our natural resources. Upon the wise solution of this much of our future obviously depends. Even such questions as the regulation of railway rates and the control of corporations are in reality subsidiary to the primal problem of the preservation in the interests of the whole people of the resources that nature has given us. If we fail to solve this problem, no skill in solving the others will in the end avail us very greatly.

Taxation.
Now as to the matter of taxation. Most great civilized countries have an income tax and an inheritance tax. In my judgment both should be part of our system of federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court by a five to four vote; and in addition it is a difficult task to administer in its practical workings, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very man whom it is most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would of course be worse than to tax at all, as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest man. Compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable permanent feature of federal taxation, and I still hope that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional.

In my judgment, however, the inheritance tax is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose I have in view—the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation. These fortunes exist solely because of the protection given the owners by the public. They are a constant source of care and anxiety to the public and it is eminently just that they should be forced to pay heavily for the protection given them. It is, of course, elementary that the nation has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which any man shall receive a bequest or devise from another. We have repeatedly placed such laws on our own statute books, and they have repeatedly been declared constitutional by the courts. I believe that the tax should contain the progressive principle. Whatever any individual receives, whether by gift, bequest, or devise, in life or in death, should, after a certain amount is reached, be increasingly burdened; and the rate of taxation should be increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving from the man giving or devising. The principle of this progressive taxation of inheritances has not only been authoritatively recognized by the legislation of congress, but it is now unequivocally adopted in the leading civilized nations of the world—in, for instance, Great Britain, France and Germany. In Great Britain all estates worth five thousand dollars or less are practically exempt from death duties, while the increase is such that when an estate exceeds five millions of dollars in

CONSERVING OUR OWN RESOURCES

(Continued from page one.)

without forests. Waste of effort and waste of forests inevitably followed. Finally the situation was ended in 1905 by the creation of the United States forest service, which has stopped the waste, conserved the resources of the national forests, and made them useful; so that our forests are now being managed on a coherent plan, and in a way that augurs well for the future.

Mineral Fuels.
The mineral fuels of the eastern United States have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the west are rapidly following. This should not be, for such mineral resources belong in a peculiar degree to the whole people. Under private control there is much waste from shortsighted methods of working, and the complete utilization is often sacrificed for a greater immediate profit. The mineral fuels under our present conditions are as essential to our prosperity as the forests will always be. The difference is that the supply is definitely limited, for coal does not grow and trees do. It is obvious that the mineral fuels should be conserved, not wasted, and that enough of them should remain in the hands of the government to protect the people against unjust or extortionate prices—as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the regulation of the great oil fields of the Indian Territory offers a striking example of the good results of such a policy. Last summer, accordingly, I withdrew most of the coal-bearing public lands temporarily from disposal, and asked for the legislation necessary to protect the public interest by the conservation of the mineral fuels; that is, for the power to keep the fee in the government and to lease the coal, oil, and gas rights under proper regulation. No such legislation was passed, but I still hope that we shall ultimately get it.

Public Domain.
In addition to treating aright for the benefit of the whole people the forests and the mineral beds, we should similarly try to preserve for the benefit of all the people the great stretches of public domain, some three hundred million acres in all, which are unfit for cultivation by present methods and valuable only for the forage which they supply. This vast area is now open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses, and goats, without restriction or regulation. When population has increased, as is now the case, such utter lack of management means that the public domain is turned over to be skinned by men whose only concern is to get what they can out of it at the moment, without any regard to whether or not it is ruined so far as the next generation is concerned. In other words, the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse; and as an incident conflict and bloodshed frequently arise between opposing users. With the rapid settling of the west the range is more and more overgrazed. Moreover, much of it can not be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the absentee owners of nomad flocks which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pasturage and leaving a waste behind, so that their presence is incompatible with the presence of home-makers. Good judges estimate that our public range has now lost nearly half its value, yet fencing is against the law, and as the law now stands, it is well-nigh impossible to do anything to keep the value of the range. The only practical remedy is to give control of the range to the federal government. Such control would not only stop all conflict but would conserve the forage without stopping its use, as our experience with the national forests has fully proved.

For several years we have been doing everything in our power to prevent fraud upon the public land. What can be done under the present laws is now being done through the joint action of the interior department and the department of justice. But fully to accomplish the prevention of fraud there is need of further legislation and especially of a sufficient appropriation to permit the department of the interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership.

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value and passes to a distant kinsman or stranger in blood the government receives nearly 15 per cent. The German law is of special interest, because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure, while allotting to the individual states of the empire a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial government. In the United States the national government has more than once imposed inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the states, and in the last instance about one-half of the states levied such taxes concurrently with the national government, making a combined maximum rate, in some cases as high as 25 per cent. The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is

so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate. This plan is peculiarly adapted to the working out of the theory of using the inheritance tax for the purpose of limiting the size of inheritable fortunes, since the progressive increase in the rates, according to this mode, may be carried to its logical conclusion in a maximum rate of nearly one hundred per cent for the amount in excess of a specified sum.

Such a heavy progressive tax is of course in no shape or way a tax on thrift or industry, for thrift and industry have ceased to possess any measurable importance in the accumulation of the swollen fortunes of 25 per cent. The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is

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Stockholders Liability 200,000.00

Total \$500,000.00
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GEO. C. THOMPSON, President...
T. J. ATKINS, Vice President...
ED. L. ATKINS, Cashier.

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Turn a valve and your stove is ready for action any minute of the day, any hour of the night, if you

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No Bother!

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EDGAR W. WHITEMORE



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We Use the King of All Bosom Ironers.—Why?

First—Because it irons smoothly, not rough.
Second—The button holes or stud holes match.
Third—Negligee shirts with buttons are ironed perfectly and without injury.
Fourth—It irons either stiff or plaited bosoms like new, and the "hump" so often seen is missing.
No other like it in West Kentucky. Satisfy yourself by sending us your laundry.

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Both Phones 200. 120 North Fourth St.



IN ADDITION

To our new goods, we are now receiving, we have in stock some bargains in second hand pianos, slightly used and but little abused, at tempting prices and attractive terms; including

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The player piano a specialty.

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